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thoughts with which we left the Congress, after following attentively all its movements for six days.

Notes on the Peace Congress.

This number of our paper is largely given up to reports of the Paris Peace Congress, the account of which we hope may prove both instructive and interesting to all our readers.

The American Peace Society was represented at the Peace Congress by Hon. Robert Treat Paine, Benjamin F. Trueblood, Joshua L. Bailey of Philadelphia, L. M. Chase of Boston, Mrs. George W. Metcalf, Commissioner of New York State to the Exposition, and Miss Isabel King, director of the National Normal School of the Argentine Republic. Miss King was also the delegate from the new peace association of Buenos Ayres.

The Congress was most fortunate in having the services of Dr. Gustave Smith of London as interpreter. He rendered from French into English and from English into French with about equal facility, not only interpreting the sense but the spirit of an address in a most extraordinary manner, which caused him to be applauded as if he were making original speeches.

Most of the leading members of the Congress understood, and a considerable number of them spoke, at least two languages. The German delegates complained, however, that sufficient interpretation into their language was not made.

Not only during, but before and after, the Congress the London Peace Society, through its agent Mr. Vasseur at 4 Place du Théâtre Français, distributed immense quantities of peace literature prepared in French especially for the occasion. From four to six distributors were kept constantly on the streets and about the entrances to the Exposition.

Mr. John de Bloch, who was one of the most conspicuous personages in the Congress, distributed gratuitously to all the members copies of various brochures on the economic, social and technical aspects of war. He also gave away many sets of his great six-volume work on "The Future of War." The American Peace Society thanks him cordially for a set presented by him to its library.

The members of the Congress were greatly pleased with the Peace Exhibit. The Exhibit was in the Swiss section of the Social Economy department, directly facing one of the main entrances of the *Palais des Congrès*. It occupied three alcoves in the section, in which were important maps, charts, periodicals, pamphlets and books, illustrating the cost and destructiveness of wars and the successes of arbitration. The charts prepared by the London Peace Society and those by Mr. Bloch attracted great attention.

There was also not far from this general Peace Exhibit, made under the direction of the Berne Peace Bureau, a pretty exhibit of flags and emblematic banners made by the Women's Universal Peace Alliance, under the direction of its president, Princess Wiszniewska.

The members of the Congress were admitted to the Exposition grounds free on presentation of their cards of

membership. They would, however, probably all have been able to pay the entrance fee, as tickets were selling for five cents each on the day the Congress opened, and sold even cheaper than that before it was over.

The French Committee on Organization did everything in its power to make the Congress a success, and it has a right to feel thoroughly satisfied with the outcome. The members of the committee, whose labors were very heavy, are entitled to the sincere gratitude of all who enjoyed their hospitality.

Editorial Notes.

The ADVOCATE OF PEACE does not pretend to suggest to its readers the persons for whom they should vote. It has discussed imperialism and militarism from the point of view of the principles for which the American Peace Society has always stood. It has pointed out faithfully, according to its light, the grave dangers arising from the course which the government has been pursuing in the Philippines. Its criticism of the Administration has been made because of the moral and political wrongs committed, from the peace point of view, not from that of political partisanship. The same course would have been taken if any other party had been in power and done the same things. The positions taken have been fortified by quotations from the speeches and writings of men of any party where they have been in harmony with peace principles. If what has been said has thrown any light upon the question of how any one should exercise the suffrage in the crisis through which the nation is passing, we do not regret it. But as to candidates, and what they stand for, and the likelihood of arresting, by voting this way or that, the spirit of militarism and aggression which are playing such havoc with the national ideals, our readers must determine for themselves. They have the facts before them, and both the intelligence and the conscience to decide what is their duty. We have nothing to take back of what we have said. We would repeat it with double emphasis. The policy of imperialism is as unchristian, un-American and deadly as ever. Militarism is not changed in heart the least by the fact that it is more prevalent. The sin of the nation is only made the more unpardonable by persistence in its commission. It ought to be abandoned at once and forever. Every friend of peace will of course, in casting his vote, try to do it honestly, conscientiously and as effectively as possible, in the fear of God and the love of men, in view of the whole critical situation of the country.

South Africa.

The war in South Africa has not yet dragged itself out. The Boers are said to have still fifteen thousand men in the field, divided into commandos of some three hundred each. It seems to be not guerrilla warfare exactly, but a systematic arrangement to make the small forces as effective as possible. De Wet continues his attacks here and there on small detached bodies of English, inflicting considerable losses, but always escaping. The harvest of death

from disease still goes on. In England there has been criticism of Lord Roberts for not adopting harsher measures to put an end to Boer resistance. It would be difficult to see, however, if General Roberts follows the spirit of his declarations, how he could be much severer without becoming an out and out barbarian. That is what his English critics want him to be. Anything to put down the Boers. Pure barbarism is always in the heart of war and, if worst comes to worst, will always come out. Mr. Krüger is on his way to Europe. It is said that he intends to appeal to the European powers to intervene by mediation in behalf of the two republics on the basis of Article 3 of the Hague Convention. It is doubtful about the truth of this. Even if he should make the appeal, it would fall on heedless ears. There was a time when united friendly mediation by the European powers and the United States would probably have saved the republics, but it is too late now, even if these powers had the least disposition to mediate. Brutal force has done its criminal work, and laid up its harvest for the future.

Approaching Settlement.

Chinese affairs are approaching settlement, though slowly, and it seems now that the integrity of the empire will be preserved. The Chinese commissioners have made their propositions, admitting liability for indemnity and that certain leaders of the Boxer uprising must be punished. The commissioners appointed by the powers have accepted this as a basis of negotiations without insisting on the surrender of these leaders, whose punishment is to be inflicted by Chinese authority. The important event of the month in the relations of the powers has been the Anglo-German agreement, in which the two powers have pledged themselves to the principle of Chinese integrity. With this some of the other powers are in virtual agreement. This has been the position of the United States from the beginning. It is probably also the position of Russia, against whom the Anglo-German *entente* was doubtless, with no very great justice, aimed. The important and difficult problem of the restoration of the Chinese government and of the character of it remains to be taken up later. Russia has proposed that the question of indemnity for the loss of life and property shall be referred to the Hague Court now being organized. To this France and the United States are said to have given their consent, and as China is one of the powers signatory of the Hague Convention, there is little doubt that this course will be taken. Germany and England cannot well refuse it. It is certainly the course which ought to be followed, as it will take the question out of the forum of passion and vindictiveness and secure its settlement in a way not only to promote justice, but also good feeling and future peace.

Roosevelt on Peace People.

The following quotation, which makes its own comments, is from Theodore Roosevelt's "Life of Thomas H. Benton," published in 1895 by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The passage is found on pages 36 and 37:

"The fatal feuds between individuals and families were as frequent (in Missouri) as among Highland clans a century before. . . . A man by the name of Hiram K. Turk, and four sons, settled in 1839 near Warsaw, and a personal difficulty occurred between them and a family of the name of Jones, resulting in the death of one or two. The people began to take sides with one or the other, and finally a general outbreak took place, in which many were killed, resulting in a general reign of terror and of violence beyond the power of the law to subdue. The social annals of this pleasant town of Warsaw could not normally have been dull; in 1844, for instance, they were enlivened by Judge Cherry and Senator Major fighting to the death on one of its principal streets, the latter being slain. . . . In those days it was common for people to settle their quarrels during court week. . . . Judge Allen took great delight in these exhibitions, and would at any time adjourn his court to witness one. He (Allen) always traveled with a holster of large pistols in front of his saddle, and a knife with a blade at least a foot long! Hannibal Chollop was no mere creature of fancy; on the contrary, his name was legion, and he flourished rankly in every town throughout the Mississippi valley. But, after all, this ruffianism was really not a whit worse in its effects on the national character than was the case with certain of the 'universal peace' and 'non-resistance' developments in the Northeastern states; in fact, it was more healthy. A class of professional non-combatants is as hurtful to the real, healthy growth of a nation as is a class of fire-eaters, for a weakness or folly is nationally as bad as a vice, or worse; and, *in the long run, a Quaker may be quite as undesirable a citizen as is a duelist.* No man who is not willing to bear arms and to fight for his rights can give a good reason why he should be entitled to the privilege of living in a free community."

Commerce and Industry.

The International Congress of Commerce and Industry held at Paris during the Exposition passed the following resolution:

"The International Congress of Commerce and Industry considers that the maintenance of general peace and a possible reduction of the excessive armaments now burdening all the nations present themselves, in the existing state of the world, as the ideal towards which the efforts of all the governments ought to be directed. Furthermore, it is of opinion that these blessings may be best attained by a united consecration of the principles of equity and right on which rest the security of states and the welfare of peoples.

"It considers, finally, that the existence and work of a permanent court of arbitration will create such a feeling of international security as will permit the powers to reduce their armaments gradually without any sacrifice of their independence.

"Hence, it expresses the wish:

"1. That the twenty-six powers which took part in the Hague Conference and have signed the Convention for the pacific settlement of international controversies ratify this Convention with as little delay as possible, and proceed immediately to the selection of the members of the court of arbitration;

"2. That the powers not represented at the Conference be invited likewise to adhere to this Convention;

"3. That the various civilized powers conclude with one another treaties of permanent arbitration;

"4. That an effort be made, in the schools of every grade in all countries, to free the minds of the children from the narrow ideas of an aggressive chauvinism, so as to do away in time with hatred between peoples."

Women's Alliance.

The first conference of the Women's Universal Peace Alliance met at Paris on the 27th, 28th and 29th of September, just before the Peace Congress. The meetings were held in the hall of the Egyptian Pavilion, near the Trocadéro. About fifty delegates were present, representing most of the countries of Europe and also the United States and the Argentine Republic. Though not large, the meetings were interesting and enthusiastic, and were conducted with intelligence and skill. The president, Princess Wiszniewska, the founder of the Alliance, gave an excellent address at the opening of the Conference, in which she dwelt specially on the power of the union of women in promoting sentiments of peace, and upon the urgency and hopefulness of the work in which the members of the Alliance were engaged. In the discussions and resolutions particular attention was given to the subject of peace education in schools and families and by means of libraries, etc., and to the work of women's societies and clubs as necessarily involving consideration and propagation of the principles of arbitration and peace. Strong resolutions were voted asking these societies everywhere to take up the work. The Conference was received on the opening day by the municipal authorities at the City Hall, on which occasion Mr. Escudier, vice-president of the Municipal Council, pronounced a fine discourse, in which he declared the propagation of peace to be essentially the function of women, and that women held in their hands the future of humanity. The closing address of the Conference was given by Mrs. Lina Morgenstern of Berlin. The Alliance is said to number at the present time some five millions of adherents, through individual and official signatures.

Rev. Sidi H. Browne.

If space permitted, we should like to give the biography of Rev. Sidi H. Browne, who passed away at his home in Columbia, S. C., in September, at the age of eighty-one. No truer and purer friend of peace has lived and worked in this

century. Naturally disliking all animosities, cruelties and bloodshed, the horrors of the Civil War so deeply impressed him with the irreconcilableness of war with Christianity that he established in 1868, for the propagation of the Christian principles of peace, the *Christian Neighbor*. Through this paper, which has appeared every week since, he sought to proclaim as widely as possible the principles of peace and goodwill, and to inculcate the law of love as the supreme rule for men and nations. Through all discouragements, of which there were many, he stuck faithfully to his purpose. He founded the South Carolina Peace Society in 1872, and was its president until his death. He was also a vice-president of the American Peace Society. He kept in touch with the peace movement abroad through correspondence and current peace literature, and felt great satisfaction as he saw the movement deepening and widening. In his ministry for forty years in the Methodist Church, and in other associations, he made his peace principles felt by the gentleness and nobleness of his life and conduct. No one can measure the results of such a life. If all lovers of goodwill and peace were even half as devoted, in their particular spheres, as he was in his, the cause would soon gather a momentum which would shake "the whole round world."

Brevities.

. . . In the final number of the *Anti-Imperialist*, published in October, Mr. Edward Atkinson shows, from official sources, that by the 1st of July, 1901, the cost in money of the war with Spain and of the criminal aggression upon the people of the Philippine Islands will be *six hundred and fifty million dollars*, or more than *forty-two dollars per family* for the nation!

. . . We are glad to learn that at the recent election in England Mr. W. R. Cremer regained his seat in Parliament, which he had lost in the last election. Mr. Cremer's services in the cause of arbitration are well known. He is Secretary of the International Arbitration League, formerly Workingmen's League, was one of the founders of the Interparliamentary Peace Union, was the mover of the arbitration resolution which passed the House of Commons unanimously in 1893, and has worked for many years for a treaty of arbitration between his country and ours, getting up two largely-signed memorials in its behalf.

. . . Dr. Talmage, who was received by Nicholas II. on his recent visit to Russia, reports that he was assured by what was said that the Emperor had no intention of seizing Chinese territory. The Czar showed himself sincerely devoted to the principles of peace which led to the calling of the Hague Conference, and has no ambition, Dr. Talmage thinks, for conquest and military glory. This is the opinion of everybody who has come in contact with the Czar or studied impartially his character and movements.